

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Eden Clears The Air Again

ONCE again Mr Eden, in his carefully analytical and objective style, has cleared the atmosphere at Geneva, restating with penetrating clarity the fundamental duties and responsibilities of the delegates at the Indo-China conference. As a constructive piece of analysis, Mr Eden's speech yesterday was one of his best contributions to the conference so far. Unfortunately there are small grounds for believing the reactions of the Communist representatives will be favourable or positive. In an admirably inclusive manner the British Foreign Secretary summed up the existing situation at the conference as follows: agreement has been reached that there should be a simultaneous cessation of hostilities in the three Indo-China associated states; that there should be some form of international supervision of the armistice; that the questions of Cambodia and Laos should be examined. This is as far as the conference has progressed in the course of a month's deliberations, and no one would claim that it is an impressive achievement. It has been, however, sufficient to keep the talks alive and to sustain hopes that something more tangible will be forthcoming. Yet it is noticeable that even Mr Eden is now beginning to feel doubts about any real success attending the conference, and his warning that unless the conference resolves its differences it must honestly admit failure, must be taken in all seriousness. This is the first time Mr Eden has voiced the possibility of the conference reaching an unbreakable deadlock, and the significance of the utterance may, perhaps, have some effect on the Communists.

UNDERSTANDABLY, Mr Eden placed considerable emphasis on the stalemate which has been reached regarding the composition of the supervisory commission, yet his observations were wholly devoid of recrimination. His analysis of this impasse was expressed in impeccable terms and it is hard to believe that Mr Molotov and Mr Chou could fail to be impressed with his advocacy of his own proposals for resolving this particular problem. The Communists cannot with any honesty question the complete impartiality of the nations which Mr Eden suggests should form the supervisory commission—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia, and in the final analysis they can argue along one line only—whether the commission should be invested with the right of the veto. Their insistence on this procedure is significant. When the conception of the veto was first introduced in the United Nations it was intended to be a safeguard. Russia has since converted it into a weapon of obstruction and frustration, and it is precisely because of this that the Communist demand for the right of applying the veto in the supervisory commission becomes highly suspect in motive and intention. Mr Eden, therefore, expresses a sound and acceptable argument when he says, "There can be no veto. To insist on unanimity is to declare that you have no confidence in impartiality. The international commission must be truly impartial and must have the power to decide by a majority." The non-Communist delegates at Geneva have a right to insist upon acceptance of this declaration.

Eisenhower's Foreign Policy Speech

STRENGTH TO DEFEAT "RASH AGGRESSION" Freer System Of World Trade

Soviets Honour Queen's Birthday

Moscow, June 11. Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, and top Red Army Generals and Ministers, honoured Queen Elizabeth's birthday yesterday with champagne at the British Embassy, only 200 yards from the Kremlin.

More than 100 Soviet guests as well as the entire diplomatic corps attended a Jewish garden party given by Sir William Hayter, the Ambassador.

There were more Russians present than at any function of a Western mission since last year's Coronation ball at the British Embassy.—China Mail Special.

What Britain Can Export To China

BOT Lists More Than 400 Items

London, June 11. As part of the general drive to capture more trade with Communist China, the British Board of Trade last night published a list of more than 400 items that can now be exported there by British businessmen—subject only to normal licensing procedure.

The list covers a wide range of goods from small passenger cars to musical instruments, textile plant and machinery, office machinery, chemicals, drugs and leather goods.

It also includes domestic electric appliances, photographic and cinematographic equipment, radio and gramophone equipment, agricultural and horticultural equipment, including tractors and combine harvesters, are also in the list. So are textiles and clothing, some rubber goods, plastic materials, foods and beverages.

Other miscellaneous goods include pens, pencils, footballs, tennis rackets and boxing gloves, chess sets and traps for rats and mice.

The list itself is not necessarily all that can be supplied by British exporters without infringing the severe restrictions which are still in force on the export of strategic goods—or even goods on which a strategic potential could be built.

But it is the first time since export controls were introduced that a list has been made available to British firms, who previously had to rely on their applications for export licences either being accepted or rejected.

Its publication follows a British attempt to change the unsatisfactory trade channels which existed with China whereby business could only be done through the Communist-controlled organisation in East Berlin.—Reuter.

It Wasn't Sir Winston's Swan After All

The Hague, June 10. The black swan found last weekend near Uden, in Holland, and thought to belong to Sir Winston Churchill stood in line today at an "identification parade" and was handed to another claimant.

Two days ago, the British Embassy here announced that the bird "seemed to be" the one which disappeared on June 1 from Sir Winston Churchill's country home at Westerland, Kent.

Today's reversal of fortune came when the local police chief at Hertenbosch decided that the best way to settle the swan's real ownership would be to apply the well-tried police method of holding an identity lineup. The Uden swan was solemnly placed in a row with five other black swans in a room at the house of Mr. Van Der Mark, a bird expert. When Mr. Van Der Mark told the police chief which was the Uden bird,

Washington, June 11. President Eisenhower told the nation last night his foreign policy was directed toward building up strength to defeat any "rash aggression" by the Communists and at the same time help to eliminate poverty, disease and ignorance in the world.

Mr Eisenhower, who was speaking at a meeting of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee here, took the opportunity to appeal for Congressional approval and public support for the foreign and domestic programmes he had outlined to Congress.

This programme, Mr Eisenhower said, was designed to protect the nation's freedoms, foster a growing prosperous peace-time economy, and to fulfil the Government's obligations in helping to solve the human problems of the people.

The President said a "strong forthright foreign policy which the Administration was developing was basic to the protection of freedom."

"Our foreign policy is vigorously opposed to imperialist ambition but devoted to harmonious co-operation with all nations and peoples who desire to live in peace with their neighbours," he said.

"Present world conditions required a national defence programme, streamlined, effective and economical that takes into account our air and nuclear might," he said.

"But in the longer range our foreign and defence policies must be directed toward world disarmament," President Eisenhower declared.

"We must seek for all mankind a release from the deadening burden of armaments. We must continue to seek sensible solutions for the fearful problems posed by the atom and hydrogen bombs."

"Pursuing these purposes we have persistently made appropriate proposals to the world—and more particularly to the Soviets—which if honestly accepted would go far toward attainment of these goals."

OVERSEAS AID

"We must strive constantly with our friends for a freer system of world trade and investment, for strengthened trade agreement legislation, for simpler rules and regulations under which trade can be carried on. In the meantime we must continue to render military and economic assistance abroad where our national interest is thereby served."

WANTS QUICK ACTION

He called for quick action on: 1. A tax revision bill to give more liberal treatment for families and businesses. 2. His new farm programme calling for the end of rigid price supports and their substitution by flexible supports.

(A committee of the House of Representatives this week called for the continuation of the present farm programme for an additional year. Last night the President said: "In my opinion the circumstances are too critical to permit such a delay.") 3. The extension of unemployment, social security and medical benefits to more Americans.

4. Bills to curb the activities of spies and Communist subversives which would at the same time protect the rights of the individual citizen.

Mr Eisenhower's speech was delivered to the nation through the major radio and television networks.—Reuter.

FIVE KILLED IN FACTORY

St. Louis, Miss. June 10. Five people were killed, and 34 injured today in an explosion at a chemical factory here. The explosion took place at the Wilson Keith Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, and was followed by a fire. Those killed were trapped in the building.—France Press.

Indo-China Talks

Moving Towards A Complete Breakdown

Geneva, June 10. The Indo-China peace conference moved towards complete breakdown today in the view of most Western delegates.

Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, opened the session with a blunt warning to the Communists that they would wreck the five-week talks if they persisted in demanding armistice conditions utterly unacceptable to the West. But within an hour, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, again insisted on the inclusion of Poland and Czechoslovakia in a supervisory armistice commission.

He gave no hint of a concession on the all-important issue of the Communist demand for veto power in the armistice control bodies. A Soviet official said tonight this represented no change in the Communist position.

Molotov again concentrated his fire on the United States with the object, Western delegates believe, of helping to upset the French Government in its critical confidence vote on Saturday.

NOT OPTIMISTIC The Western Ministers will now probably go further restricted sessions to see what can be done to save the conference from complete failure. But none of them is very optimistic that they lead to a modification of the Communist position.

Mr Eden's warning that the conference could no longer shelter behind procedural expedients was a reminder that it was already working in an atmosphere of unreality. The delegates decided three weeks ago to put on one side the dispute over Laos and Cambodia, and the timing of the political settlement, so that they could tackle armistice terms.

It was inevitable that these two big issues would bring the negotiations to a halt at some time, but it was the Western hope that the conference could meanwhile agree on armistice terms.

In fact, differences over major questions of principle have not died down even this part of the conference, the main one being the West's refusal to accept the Communist demand for a veto in the armistice commission.

The Western delegations are confident that if the talks break down on this issue, they will carry on to discuss Communist world opinion with them.—China Mail Special.

Laniel's Chances Sink Rapidly

Paris, June 10. Premier Joseph Laniel's chances of surviving a confidence vote, called for Saturday, sank rapidly tonight even as members of his crumbling coalition started to seek a replacement.

M. Laniel huddled all day with political leaders in a last-ditch effort to prevent the fall of his Cabinet, which would leave France without a government at the height of the Indo-China conflict. But both the French press and Parliamentary experts gave M. Laniel, who has walked a political tightrope as Premier for almost a year, little chance to save his government barring an unexpected change.

Barring a miracle, Laniel's task seems insurmountable, said the headlines of the French press and Paris Press. There already was widespread speculation on a possible successor should M. Laniel fall. Top contender at the moment appeared to be Edgar Faure, 45, once France's youngest Premier, and now Finance Minister.—United Press.

Tragedy At Racing Car Meeting



French Lose Two More Outposts In The Red River Delta

Hanoi, June 10.

The French High Command today announced the loss of two more defence posts in the ricefields of the southern Red River delta and turned to face the threat of a general Communist offensive.

Several thousand Franco-Vietnamese troops fought in a large-scale naval and amphibious operation in the flooded delta waterways to save the garrison of Hai Yen, 30 miles southeast of Hanoi at the confluence of the Red River and the Bamboo Canal.

The post was abandoned after a week of rebel attacks, but the garrison was evacuated in a three-day water-borne rescue mission that saw-sawed back and forth.

These at the airport to meet him included General Salan and General Rene Cogny.—United Press.

The second post, Lat Khlem, was taken by rebel troops near Phuly, 35 miles south of here, and the garrison wiped out in savage fighting. Except for the principal towns and roads, the Reds now threaten all of the south delta.

Outside the 180-mile delta perimeter, seven Vietnam divisions were deployed awaiting General Vo Nguyen Giap's signal to march. North around Thai Nguyen, west and northwest between the Red and Black River valleys, south and southeast along the Day River and the mountains that separate the delta from Annam, battle-hardened Viet-minh troops, many of them veterans of Dien Bien Phu, are poised for an offensive expected this month.

DEFENCE PLAN

Inside the Hanoi citadel, French military headquarters here, General Raoul Salan, Deputy to the Supreme Commander, General Paul Ely, data Commander General Rene Cogny, and other high officers began to hammer out a defence plan for the delta they have promised to defend.

Military observers said it was vital to muster the maximum defence force within the shortest possible time, not only to resist a Viet-minh attack, but to discourage General Giap from launching his offensive.

His big push until October when the delta has dried up again. He would be progressively stronger, and the French would need large numbers of fresh troops, arms and new equipment to meet it then. A French delegation under Major Roger James is due to meet the Viet-minh 40 miles north of Hanoi on the road to Langson tomorrow.

They will discuss the repatriation of some 500 wounded Vietnamese following rebel freeing of 850 French wounded captured at Dien Bien Phu.

Informal sources said that the delegations also may talk of delimitation of French and Viet-minh zones in case a peace fire is agreed upon at Geneva. The newly appointed Supreme Commander, General Ely, who arrived in Hanoi today, said he wanted to get a close look at Franco-Vietnamese troops in the area.

"My presence here," he said, "signifies that France is close to those who fight for her." He added, "France has always been generous to those people who desire independence."

One spectator was killed and about 50 were injured when the racing car driven by German driver Schoo, with his French co-driver Lacroux crashed into the front row of spectators, most of whom were children. Schoo escaped with a broken leg. This picture shows the wreckage of the car after the crash at the sports stadium at Reichel, near Nurnberg.—London Express.

It's No Problem Say Chinese Reds

Geneva, June 10.

China told the United States today that "it is not difficult" to reach a "reasonable and fair solution" of the problem of American and Chinese nationals held in each other's territory.

The Chinese delegation to the Far East conference announced this after a meeting between American and Chinese officials who discussed the problem for the second time since last Saturday.

The Chinese delegation said that its chief negotiator, Mr Wang Ping-nan, said at today's meeting: "It is not difficult from today's contact on the question of nationals of each side residing in the other's territory and on the question of overseas students to secure a reasonable and fair solution so long as both sides have the sincerity to solve the problem."

There are 93 American civilians in Communist China, of whom 32 are in prison, three presumed under arrest and 19 unable to obtain exit permits. A total of 28 American military personnel are under arrest—18 from the United States Air Force and 11 from the Navy and Coast Guard.

The Chinese delegation here alleges that the United States has "detained" about 5,000 Chinese citizens, mainly students in America, but the United States authorities deny this.—Reuter.

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US PLANS DEFENCE AID FOR THAILAND

Urgent Call For Discussions In Washington

Danny Kaye Sees Mau Mau Fight

Nairobi, June 10. American film star Danny Kaye returned to Nairobi tonight after an adventure into the Mau Mau country where he saw the end of a battle against terrorists and saw prisoners brought to a fortified post in the Kibaki area. He spoke with the son of a chief murdered earlier by terrorists. Mr. Kaye went to the operations guarded by hunky African tribal police carrying guns. He is due to leave Nairobi for India tomorrow. —France-Press.

C of E Views On Divorce Under Fire

London, June 10. An Anglican Church reference book accused the Church of England today of holding narrow views on divorce and "a growing tendency to resent all criticism."

Crockford's Clerical Directory, a "Who's Who" of the 30,000 clergy of the Church of England, said in its 1954 edition that Church elders should seriously consider revising their outlook on divorce, nominally a sin under Church of England laws.

"By what Christian principle can the Church propose to make no distinction between a spouse who seeks divorce on the grounds of permanent and wilful refusal to consummate a marriage and the man or woman (whether married or single) who deliberately wrecks a marriage by seduction or yielding to seduction by a wife or husband," the Directory asked in an unsigned leading article.

"Are we to say that a single act of inexperience and unjudicious youth, even if unfruitful, renders any later partner—other than the partner in the early sin—an adulterous union notwithstanding sincere repentance and later genuine love?"

The Directory attacked the Archbishop of Canterbury, leader of the Church of England, for assuming that his views are also the views of all other clergy throughout the country, and accused him of resenting criticism. A spokesman for the Archbishop, who received an advance copy of the Directory yesterday, declined to comment. —United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Precious metal (6).
 - 5 Plunders (3).
 - 8 Opening (4).
 - 9 Little-tattle (6).
 - 11 Cancel (6).
 - 12 Special aptitude (6).
 - 14 Stronghold (4).
 - 16 Saviour (5).
 - 18 Solitary (5).
 - 19 Precious stones (4).
 - 20 Disturbed condition (6).
 - 24 Cold (5).
 - 25 Disinclined (6).
 - 26 Betting device (4).
 - 27 Relieves (5).
 - 28 Hard coating (6).

- DOWN
- 1 Droops (4).
 - 2 Catalogue (4).
 - 3 Bad (4).
 - 4 Iterate (6).
 - 5 Low (7).
 - 6 Own up (7).
 - 7 Sorites (7).
 - 10 Drawing-room (5).
 - 13 Handcut (7).
 - 14 Votes (7).
 - 16 Consequences (7).
 - 17 Divert (6).
 - 19 Whirl round (6).
 - 21 Smooth (4).
 - 22 Pure (4).
 - 23 Dire (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Claret, 4 Haven, 7 Maltre, 8 Steer, 10 Avert, 12 Process, 15 Arctic, 18 Tint, 21 East, 23 Aspen, 25 Decent, 27 Deep, 28 Gaunt, 30 Autumn, 32 Verse, 34 Carve, Down: 1 Compared, 2 Entrance, 3 Burn, 5 Attended, 6 Blown, 9 Crest, 11 Rescinds, 13 Piano, 14 Maltre, 16 Stopped, 18 Avert, 22 Puma.

Opening Of Wrestling Championships



Prince Mikasa, the younger brother of the Emperor of Japan, performs the ceremony of opening the World Amateur Wrestling Championships at the hurriedly finished stadium in Tokyo.—Express Photo.

Rhodesian Strike Ends: Briton Deported

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, June 10. A six-day-old strike which dislocated the railways of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia ended today.

The strike leader, Mr Charles Taylor, British Chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Strike Committee is to be deported.

Mr Taylor left by air under escort and will sail for Britain from Capetown tomorrow.

He said, on arrival in Johannesburg, that he had every intention of returning if his appeal against his deportation was successful. It will be heard in his absence.

The strike began in support of the railway firemen's claim for more pay.

The Southern Rhodesian strikers returned to work on a Government promise the order suggested amendments to industrial legislation. The Northern strikers decided to go back pending legal action against Mr Taylor and another strike leader, Mr W. Roeburn, but said they would consider future action if the men were found innocent and not reinstated.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr R.S. Garfield, Todd, has said Mr Taylor was being deported not for leading the strike of Rhodesian railwaymen but for activities before coming to Rhodesia.

Mr Taylor was given leave to appeal against the order which declared him to be a prohibited immigrant but the court refused to stop his deportation order while the appeal was heard. Earlier, Mr Taylor said he had not been told what allegations had been made against him.—Router.

Russian Support For Yemen

Cairo, June 10. Russia has promised to support the Red Sea Kingdom of Yemen in her dispute with Britain about certain incidents in the Western Aden protectorate, Abdul Rahman Tuleb, the new Yemenite Minister to Egypt, said today. Yemen has accused Britain of "intimidating" the population of the protectorates in southern Arabia with the object of setting up a federation of these protectorates against the wishes of their inhabitants.

Abdul Rahman today called on the Russian Ambassador in Cairo, Mr Dmitriy Bogdanov, and the Lebanese Consul-General, Mr Nadim Demashki. He said afterwards that both envoys had promised support for the Yemen in the dispute.—Router.

Casey, Nehru Confer On Indo-China

New Delhi, June 10. Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, conferred with Mr R.G. Casey, Australia's External Affairs Minister, here today on a new move to solve the Indo-China problem. Mr Casey who is on his way back to the Geneva conference said afterwards he was "satisfied" with his talks with the Indian leader. They discussed all the aspects of the Indo-China question.

Mr Nehru told reporters, "plenty" of common ground had been found between India and Australia.

At Geneva, Mr Casey will present his new proposals for ending the Indo-China conflict after he has also discussed them with Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr Walter Bedell Smith, leader of the United States delegation.—Router.

\$30m For South Korean Hydro Plants

Washington, June 10. The Foreign Operations Administration today announced an authorization of \$30,000,000 for the construction of three thermal electric power plants in South Korea. It said 100,000 kilowatts would be added to South Korea's power supply when the construction was completed. The new plants will replace two United States generating barges which have been supplying power since 1947, when Communist authorities cut off South Korea's sources from North Korea.

The Foreign Operations Administration said the new project was the largest single authorization for South Korea and would provide a foundation on which the country's overall economic recovery could be achieved.—Router.

Leon, Spain, June 10. Twelve men were killed and four were seriously injured in an explosion in a coal mine near here today. Six bodies had been recovered late tonight.—United Press.

IRON CURTAIN GATE CRASHERS HAVE TO BE SMART

Vienna, June 10.

Summer and winter, year in year out, a steady trickle of refugees still finds its way from the "Iron Curtain" lands of Eastern Europe to what they themselves call "the freedom of the Western world."

A Western official who has dealt with these refugees for the last eight years said the other day: "I still cannot get over my surprise at the courage and endurance which these wretched people show in their determination to secure the liberty they want, or perish in the attempt."

The normal way of escape is on foot or crawling through the minefields and the barbed wire of the frontier area, risking the armed patrols, the specially trained "refugee dogs", the "butterfly" bombs which explode at a touch, and the machine guns of the guards behind their searchlights on the watch towers.

Many others come hidden in cargoes on trains, sealed into cargo vans, or, in one case, hiding in empty wine barrels in a sealed van. But recently it has become necessary to find new and better methods to get away. From the Baltic Sea right down to the Black Sea the frontier is heavily guarded by specially trained armed guards. Over most of its length it has a six-foot barbed wire fence, often strung with bombs which are set to explode at a touch on the trip wires.

One who gets through at least 50 get caught, tortured, killed or sent for life to prison or labour camps, would put up with even the most intolerable conditions rather than risk life and limb in attempting to escape. Yet every year thousands make the attempt, the official said. One family had come across in a hay-cart from Hungary. They had spent the day making hay on land near the frontier fence and had spotted the weakest place. They had driven at dusk full tilt for the wire, crushing it down and getting through unscathed into Austria.

Another group had crossed the wire fence and the minefield on bicycles. They carried long planks with them. In the dusk they rode quickly to the frontier, placed the planks over the minefield to distribute their pressure, and more planks protruding over the barbed wire fence. When they rode up the planks against the fence they tipped over on the other side, like a see-saw, and then continued down into Austria.

One Czech family escaped in a German "duck", an amphibious car which they found left by German troops in 1946 and repaired. They tried it out secretly on pools and stagnant water until it would float and then crossed the Morava, near its junction with the Danube, into Austria. A little way out the engine broke down but the party paddled across just in time to escape the fire of the Czechoslovak frontier guards. Another Czechoslovak party escaped by driving a train, complete with passengers, over the frontier.

Other Czechs made a home-made tank and crashed through the frontier barrier into Western Germany. A number of escapes have been made by aeroplane. In some cases the refugees held up the pilots at pistol point and made them fly to Austrian or West-German airfields.

In other cases pilots stole planes, serviced them secretly, and made good their escape. In several cases gliders were used to hop over the frontier area into "freedom."

USED A HOME-MADE "SNORKEL"

One of the most original escapes was that of the Communist who "borrowed" a steam-roller and appeared to be working to repair the road near the frontier. Then suddenly he gave his heavy vehicle full steam ahead, crashed through the frontier barrier, and reached Western Germany.

In November a man escaped over the Morava from Czechoslovakia to Austria, using a home-made "snorkel." He found an old German gas mask left over from the war. He fastened a piece of cork to the face end so that it would float, took the other end of the air pipe in his mouth, and swam gently across under water without being observed.

During the past winter a number of Czechoslovak refugees succeeded in crossing the ice of the Danube and Morava Rivers into Austria. Guards had been increased because of this danger and the local frontier population often heard shooting from the Iron Curtain side of the rivers.

A whole family of Czechs recently escaped to Austria in a special room cut into a load of timber. The father was a timber dealer and so arranged the boards that the load looked solid but contained a small room fitted with a water tank and an oxygen cylinder. It was entered by a trap door in the floor of the truck.

They had terrible adventures as the timber came loose, and after it had reached Austrian territory it was sent back to be reloaded. But the father bluffed the station master, got the timber reloaded, refilled the empty water tank, and the second time the truck got through.

To avoid discovery by the special "refugee dogs" on the frontiers they had lined their "nest" with thick tarred paper which masked their scent. A party of Albanians stole a schooner by dragging the skipper and the armed Communist guard and sailed into the Greek port of Sidarion.

Five of the crew of an East German trawler sought political asylum in Sweden after rowing five hours through a blinding snowstorm from their ship in a small life-boat.

In February a Polish cadet got away from the training ship Dar Pomorza when it was anchored off Gibraltar. He had planned to escape while on guard at night but his plan was discovered. Nevertheless he jumped overboard, swam under water when the ship's searchlights were turned on him, and managed to reach a British ship some 400 yards away.

ON BARGES A few days ago two skippers of barges on the East German inland waterways sought refuge in West Berlin, bringing their barges with them. Vislil Dimitri, a Rumanian cross country runner, being brought back by plane to Rumania in March after running in a Communist-organized meeting in France, made a sudden sprint on Le Bourget airfield and reached the safety of the Air Police Station, where he asked for political asylum.

The list is almost endless, and the methods and adventures widely varied. But one thing stands out in all cases, the courage of the refugees and their fanatical desire to reach a land where they can think and worship as they please.—China Mail Special.

Preparing For The Holiday Crowds

No elaborate system of security for Christmas has been planned in London, but the city is expected to be well prepared for the holiday crowds. The city's police are expected to be well prepared for the holiday crowds. The city's police are expected to be well prepared for the holiday crowds.



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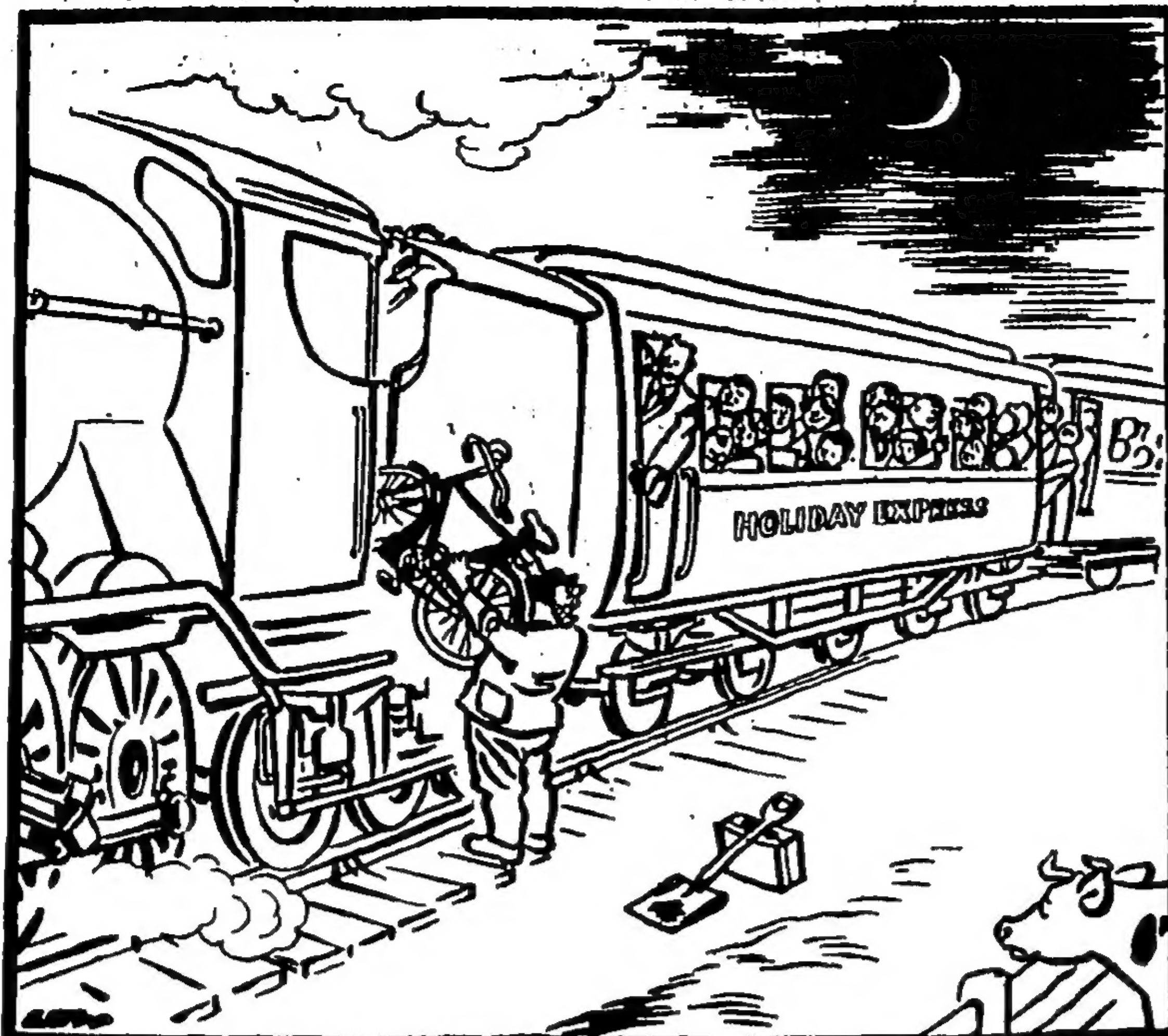
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SEE HOW THE NEW MEN DIG IN

SEFTON DELMER watches the Australian election and newsmen the effect that 800,000 immigrants — the new Australians — are having on the country

THE polling station down the road from my hotel, where I watched Sydney citizens going to vote the other day, looked just like a polling station in Britain.

Except for one thing—a notice in large blue lettering which said: "French, Italian, Dutch, German, Polish, Czech, and Hungarian spoken here."

In other words, any voter who could not speak English could find an interpreter.

That offer is just one of many symptoms of the social change now taking place in Australia.

At the end of the war this was still a country

with an English-speaking population of almost exclusively British stock.

Today, as a result of the large-scale import of new immigrants, every eighth Australian you meet here is a so-called "New Australian," and more than half of them are of non-British origin.

In the hope of getting their votes, the political parties printed election propaganda in all the languages of Europe.

And that is not all. Restaurants are catering for the new Australians and food shops are stocking the meat and hitherto unknown sausages which they like.

Yes, these people now pouring in are going to have as important an effect on this country as it will have on them — and long before 1970, by when the immigration planners hope to have increased Australia's present population of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Estrangement

What is more, unless we make a determined effort to see that this country gets a better, healthier, tougher, and more determined type of immigrant from Britain than we are sending out today, I foresee the gradual estrangement of Australia.

For though the Immigration Department here is still insisting that 50 percent of immigrants each year must be of British stock, the department cannot prevent two factors from having an untoward effect:—

1. A large proportion of British immigrants fail to fit in and return home.

2. Australians, impressed with the high quality of non-British immigrants, particularly from Holland and Germany, are agitating to have more of them and fewer Britons.

In this agitation the Australians are sure to be joined by the non-British newcomers as they become politically more vocal and more powerful than they are today.

As yet only a few have been here for the five years required to give them citizenship and a vote.

Empire men

I am immensely impressed by what the Australian authorities are doing to make good citizens of these people.

I watched them at work both in camps where the newly arrived settler children were celebrating Empire Day as lustily as the oldest Australians, and in a Sydney secondary school where I found it impossible to distinguish new Australians from old.

I am confident these people are well on the road to 100 percent success.

Even with those who arrive when they are old and seem the most unpromising the authorities are taking immense trouble.

But in one respect the Australians are failing to carry out their plans. They are not managing to implement their policy of keeping immigrants dispersed over the country and preventing little national groups from forming in different places.

In Queensland there is a large agglomeration of Italians in the sugar plantations.

The danger

Many seem to be determined to remain Italian Australians — and indeed they have been encouraged by their own newspapers and priests.

In Woolongong I found a colony of Dutch grouped together with their own bakeries and restaurants. But the Dutch, unlike the Italians, are making a conscious effort to Australianise themselves and their families. The same goes for a Polish group.

Anything which holds up and retards assimilation is politically dangerous. It may lead to the creation of those foreign voting groups which are such an undesirable feature of American politics.

My main conclusion is this. It is the highest time for us in Britain to set about helping Australians with the difficult and vital task of filling Australia with first-class immigrants and at the same time retaining the British character of the country.

Who are the New Australians? Here are the main groups among the 800,000 imported since 1947:—

British, 49.7 percent; Italian, 10.4 percent; Polish, 9.2 percent; Dutch, 6.4 percent; Yugoslav, 3.7 percent.

German, 2.7 percent; Russian, 2.0 percent; Latvian, 2.0 percent; Hungarian, 1.8 percent; Greek, 1.7 percent; and Czech, 1.5 percent.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"—and now we come to a part of the castle which is not usually shown to visitors."

COMMUNIST—PEASANT RELATIONS IN CHINA

By O. M. GREEN

FORMER EDITOR OF THE NORTH
CHINA DAILY NEWS, SHANGHAI

THE conflict—not too strong a word—between the Chinese Communists and peasants precipitated by the new phase of the Government's land policy has hardly been noticed abroad as it deserves to be. Yet it is probably no exaggeration to say that it is the most serious issue that the Communists have yet faced.

In the still infantile state of Chinese industry and now with the Communists' gigantic schemes of industrialisation embodied in the Five Years' Plan, Chinese economy is even more dependent than it always was on the peasants, four-fifths of the whole population, shrewd, unequalled in passionate devotion to the land and tenacity of their rights. And now the Communists are defying these rights and seek to override the peasant's ingrained individualism, in order to force him into co-operative groups designed to lead to collectivisation of all the land.

This decision, inherent though it is in Communist doctrine, was not apparent when the landlords' estates were divided among their tenants. The process of division was complicated but, broadly speaking, it resulted in three classes—some landlords who took part in the working of their own land and were even permitted to employ labour; middle or rich peasants; and a huge community of poor peasants owning on an average about half an acre apiece.

DISCONTENT

There have been reports of discontent among the latter—in the winter of 1952-53 the Government was seriously disturbed by the numbers of peasants who threw up their land and flocked to big towns—but on the whole the peasants, having got land which they had never had before, seem to have done pretty well.

Above all, there was no more war. Communist propaganda has made a great deal of the increase of agricultural production under Red rule. Actually China was only showing the wonderful recuperative power that has always been hers when fighting ceases. The 1952 harvest was no better than the best before the Japanese invasion, and that of 1953, due to cruel weather in half a dozen

provinces, was little if at all better than in 1952.

But if the peasants were passively content the Communists were not. The fragmentation of the land into innumerable small farms could not produce the increased output obtainable from large-scale farming on which the expansion of industry depends. Having broken up the land into small pieces the Communists could waste no time in knitting them together again.

MUTUAL AID

Hence during 1952 great publicity was given to the formation of mutual aid teams—which did not mean much more than that the members lent each other their labour when necessary—to lead on to "co-operative groups," in which the land, labour and farming instruments of members are pooled, work is carried on under the direction of Communist cadres and profits are divided *pro rata*. Ultimately all land would be collectivised and every peasant become a servant of the State.

The peasant's resentment to this scheme, not at all lessened by the domineering ways of the rural cadres, was plainly shown by three edicts from the State Administrative Council last year, the first enjoining that peasants must not be forced against their will into co-operative groups, their right to their own land must be respected; the second rebuking the cadres for "commandism" and ordering them to co-operate with the farmers who knew better than they did; the third ordering revision of taxation which bore very unequally on different districts. Collectivisation was practically dropped out of sight, mentioned only as something that might be possible in a very far-off future.

TEMPORARY

These concessions were only temporary and not concerned with agriculture alone. The Communists have this year thrown off the mask. The remnants of freedom hitherto allowed to private enterprise are to be

extinguished. Industry, agriculture, commerce, retail trade, even small handicrafts, are gradually to be brought under State control—"absorbed" into State capitalism—is the official phrase—during a transitional period leading to full socialisation, with the State owning and directing all activities.

Considering the gross mismanagement and waste in State enterprises as repeatedly exposed by Peking papers during the last year, it might have been thought that less, not more, State control would have been exercised while the inexperienced Communist managers were learning something of business. But "the new general line" as it is called is now irrevocably determined and propagandists have been sent out by thousands to preach it.

As regards industrialists and merchants to whom the new line was first expounded at a conference of all the leaders last autumn, the Communists seem to have thought that, since this class is easily got in the towns it was merely necessary to issue orders. But they are clearly nervous of the peasants.

DISAGREEABLE

In a long directive issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party last December it is frankly admitted that "a conflict among the rural areas" must be expected. "Capitalist tendencies," it is recognised, are the natural tendency among Chinese farmers—to develop their own land for their own families and if possible to add to it. This, says the Central Committee, is not only viciously anti-social, it is antagonistic to the whole principle of "the general line," in which agriculture will feed industry and industry supply agriculture with tools, mechanical power and the means of ploughing and life.

But again, it is emphasised, the peasant must not be driven into co-operatives against his will. "Voluntarism" on his part is indispensable. Nothing can be achieved until by argument and persuasion he has been made to understand how necessary the general line is for the welfare of the country and how much he himself will benefit by it. Thus he may be gently led to form his own co-operatives of his own free inclination. From what one knows of the Chinese peasant this will take some time.

Another disagreeable phase of the general line is the banning of all private purchase of the peasant's surplus grain; the State alone is henceforward to be the buyer. The peasants may carry small amounts of grain with which to barter in villages for commodities—the bulk of the surplus the State will buy. To ensure even distribution townsmen will be given special purchasing cards, while hotel

keepers, restaurants, shipping men and the like will be issued with what are known in England as caterers' licences. Regular inspection and supervision will be exercised by the appropriate departments to check irregularities.

Grain purchase by the State has been enforced for at least four years and its advantages to the nation cannot be denied. It has kept food prices fairly stable in towns, and on two occasions of near-famine the Government has been able to help distressed provinces from the State granaries. But buying by private merchants was still practised, which the Central Committee condemns as leading to speculation and attempted cornering.

UNINTELLIGIBLE

What the peasant thought of it we do not know, but he does not seem to like being made to sell his grain to the State. The Central Committee speaks of his "habit of parceling out his grain and selling only a little to provide money for immediate needs," and the People's Daily tells of "shameless attempts to hoard food" that have been unearthed. Foreigners in China have had enough experience of junior Communists to know how harshly they are likely to enforce the grain-buying, whatever may be the kind intentions of Peking.

In the post the landlord was someone personal, near at hand, whom the peasant saw and knew. He might be a brute, though in fact many Chinese landlords treated their tenants much more kindly than Communist propaganda allows, helping them in bad times, supplying them with grain for sowing.

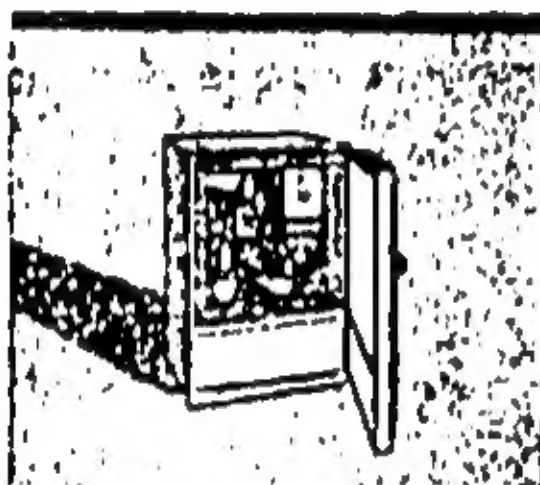
Now the landlord is a remote, unintelligible thing called "the State," represented only by an ignorant cadre, who deprives the peasant of his inalienable rights, tells him what and where he is to sow, whether food-stuffs or cash crops as the State may require, and cramps him in a Nessus jacket of restriction and interference such as he has never known and against which all his instincts and practice for thousands of years must rebel.

FREE MAN

Under the Empire Chinese bureaucracy was very small; its existence scarcely visible to the peasant except in the hien or county magistrate—the "father and mother official," who was generally careful how he treated his flock lest they should rebel and unpleasant questions would be asked from above why there was an uproar in his district. In his humble sphere the peasant was a free man; that he must be no more.

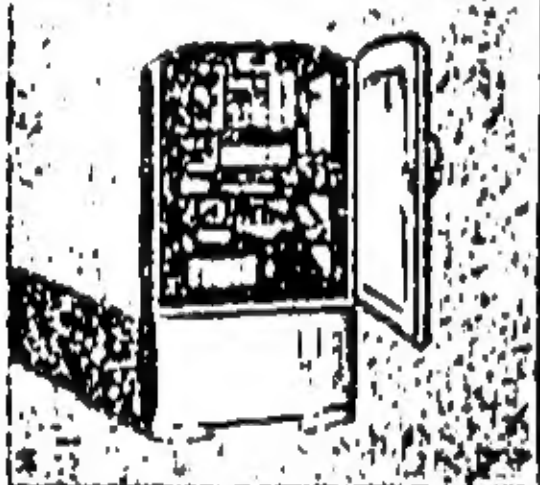
Not only in Russia has the same agrarian policy introduced by Stalin, and now copied by the Chinese Communists resulted in a steady decline in production of grain, vegetables and livestock breeding, but (according to a report received written) Poland is having the same unfruitful experience. Will the Chinese Communists fare better?

4 Reasons why you must have a G.E.C. Refrigerator



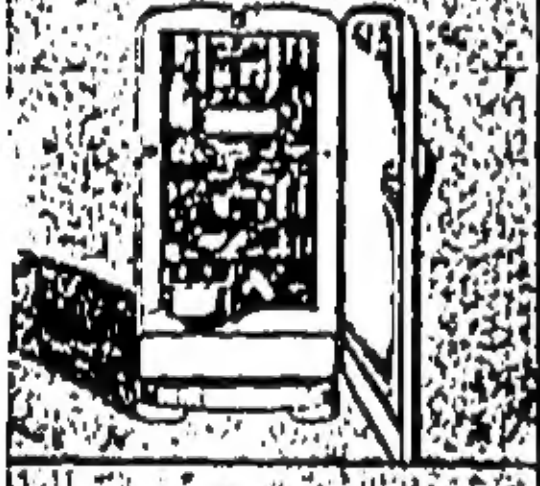
1. If your kitchen is small, this is the model for you: sturdy and compact with a maximum of storage space, economical in operation. Thermostatically controlled with freezer and takes even the tallest bottles. Exterior, white porcelain enamel, interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel.

DE. 31. T \$900



2. The 5 cu. ft. refrigerator, a family favourite for many years, extra storage room, extra shelf area, larger freezer, special plastic meat or fish chiller, a plastic salad and thermos control. Interior in it automatically when the door is opened.

DE. 51 \$1400



3. If you entertain on a larger scale, this is the model you need. The 7 cu. ft. model has 12½ sq. ft. of shelf space, an ample freezer with two separate compartments for ice and frozen foods. Glass-covered plastic chiller for meat or fish, and a deep salad for vegetables and fruit. Interior lights up when the door is opened.

DE. 70. \$1550



4. This luxury G.E.C. Refrigerator incorporates every refinement and refrigeration aid that could be desired. Extra large freezer and frozen food locker, plastic chiller, two plastic salad drawers with special glass cover plates, room for even the largest bottle.

DE. 71. \$1700

G.E.C. 4 QUALITY

REFRIGERATORS

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THE "POST" TYPHOON MAP

Mounted \$5.00
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Giving bearing-distance and time-distance for typhoons likely to affect Hong Kong. A useful adjunct to the "Post" Typhoon Map.

\$2.00 Mounted

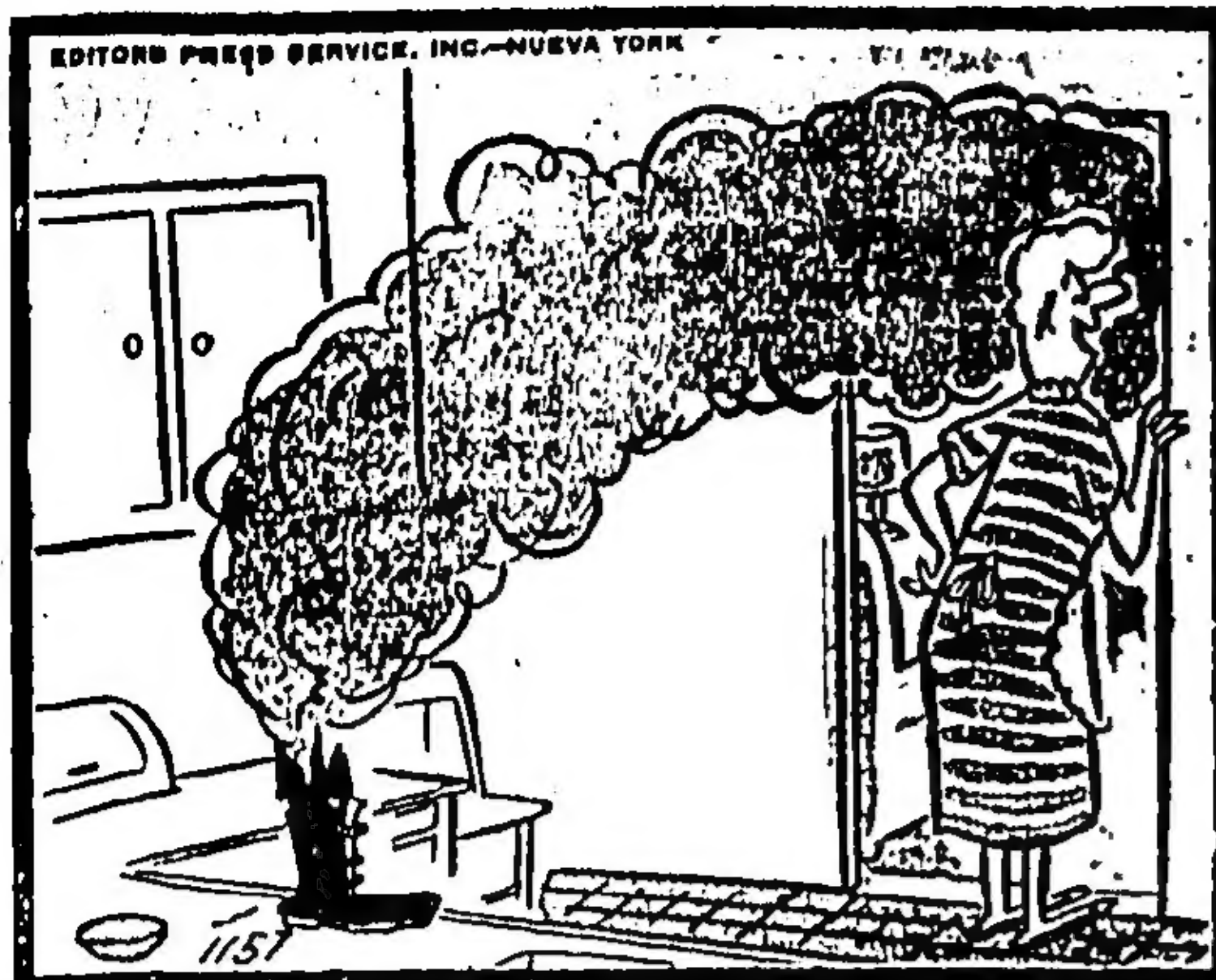
Obtainable from

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
HONGKONG & KOWLOON

SOAPY WATER

IS GOOD FOR
PLANTS;
USE BATH SURPLUS
IN THE
GARDEN.
WATER IS PRECIOUS





"I'm afraid we'll have to eat out tonight, dear."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE heartrending plight of the publishers will presumably lead to some modification of their advertisements.

We may soon read, "Sixteen copies sold before publication," instead of the usual 60,000. "Corpses in the Coffin" by Malcolm Fudge has been received with unanimous disapproval by the critics. "Drunken," "Furious," "Silly" are some of the adjectives which have greeted this unsalable book by one of our most unprofitable authors. Authorial Send your donation, however big, to the Treasurer, Publishers' Sustentation Fund, Piccadilly, W.

A fresh approach to Art

AN A.R.A. is reported as having said, in defence of a hanging error, "It is a particularly good test of a picture's abstract qualities to hang it upside down. You see it with a fresh eye, whether it has balance or not." Someone else remarked that the only way of finding out which way up to hang a certain type of picture is by looking at the label on the back. The way to read an abstract poem with a fresh mind is to shuffle all the words

and print them in the wrong order. But to do that you have to have a committee of experts to find out which is the right order. Art is a hard master, is it not, my beauties?

P.S.—If you suspect that an abstract painting has been hung the right way up, by mistake, stand on your head to look at it. That is called a fresh approach to Art.

Disillusionment

A MAN who lashed out recently against women "who wear their little hats over their noses" should be told at once about the hounding woman who hung her bowler on her long nose at the end of a rattling good run. One who loved her protested, and she sang loudly to him the old song which says:

True love endures
Through hopes and fears,
And the accidents
Of the passing years.
But a love that dies
When a nose gets caught
In a bowler hat,
Is a thing of naught.
Refrain: Softly the glow of twilight, etc., etc., etc.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

FRIDAY, JUNE 11

BORN today, you have an active, busy and inquiring mind. You want to know all there is to know about everything. You may find it important to learn the laws of specialisation early in life or you may, earlier, prefer to learn them widely. You enjoy social life, are a good talker, and are popular with members of the opposite sex. You may need to be warned against a habit of playing too much and of procrastination when it comes to fulfilling your duty or an appointed task. Learn to finish one thing before you begin another and the results will be more rewarding.

You are impulsive and are apt to jump to conclusions without giving

even serious matters a second, serious thought. You seem to have better "hindsight" than foresight. Since your emotional nature is quite strong, it might be wise for you to be careful in marriage. Look before you leap.

Among those who were born on this date are: Hazel Scott, musician; James Ballantine, artist and poet; Eli Thayer, inventor; and Seymour M. Ellis Stone, painter.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Get your birthday star by your daily guide.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12

GEMINI (May 21-June 21)—Better for you not to get entangled in legal matters just now. Pursue some other until next week, at least.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—You might like to invite friends to your home or attend a gathering of congenial companions elsewhere.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Do your best to get out into the country, if you can. Plan to build your health these pleasant week-ends.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Free your mind of all worries. Leave business behind at the office and enjoy a two-day holiday.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Pleasant activities are in prospect. Plan a social gathering, perhaps at your home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Free yourself of tension—making worries and see how much good a carefree day will do you.

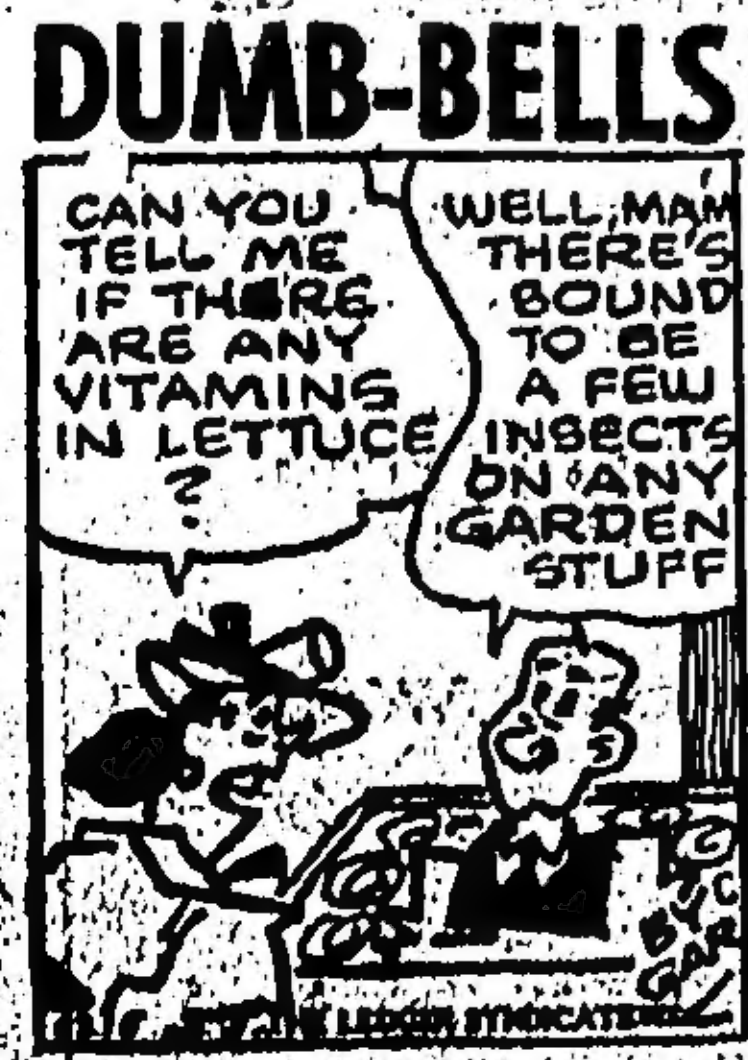
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—You might enjoy inviting friends to your home for the evening. Entertain inexpensively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 20)—You may need to make a sudden change in your plans for the day. Adapt yourself.

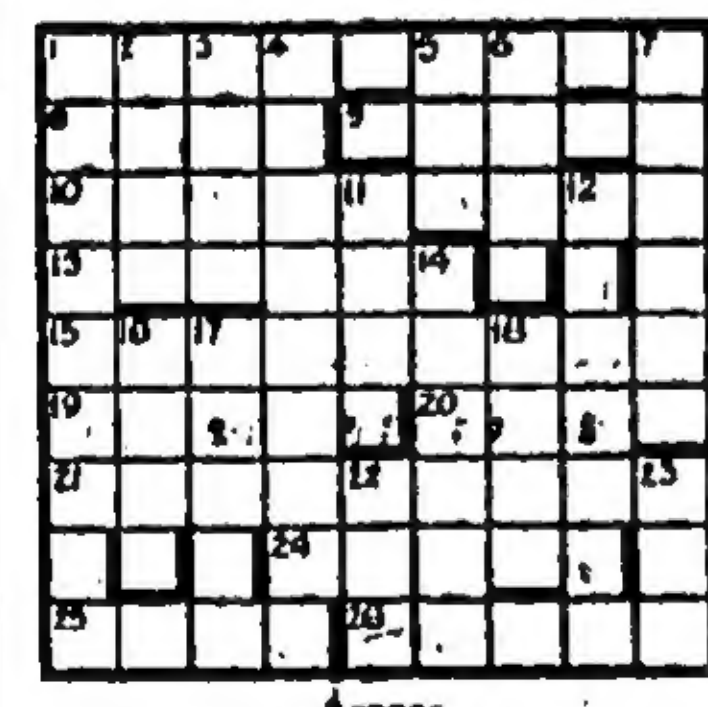
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—The emphasis today is probably upon friends, new and old. Expand your social horizon.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—If there are tasks to be done at home, get an early start on them so they are finished in good time.

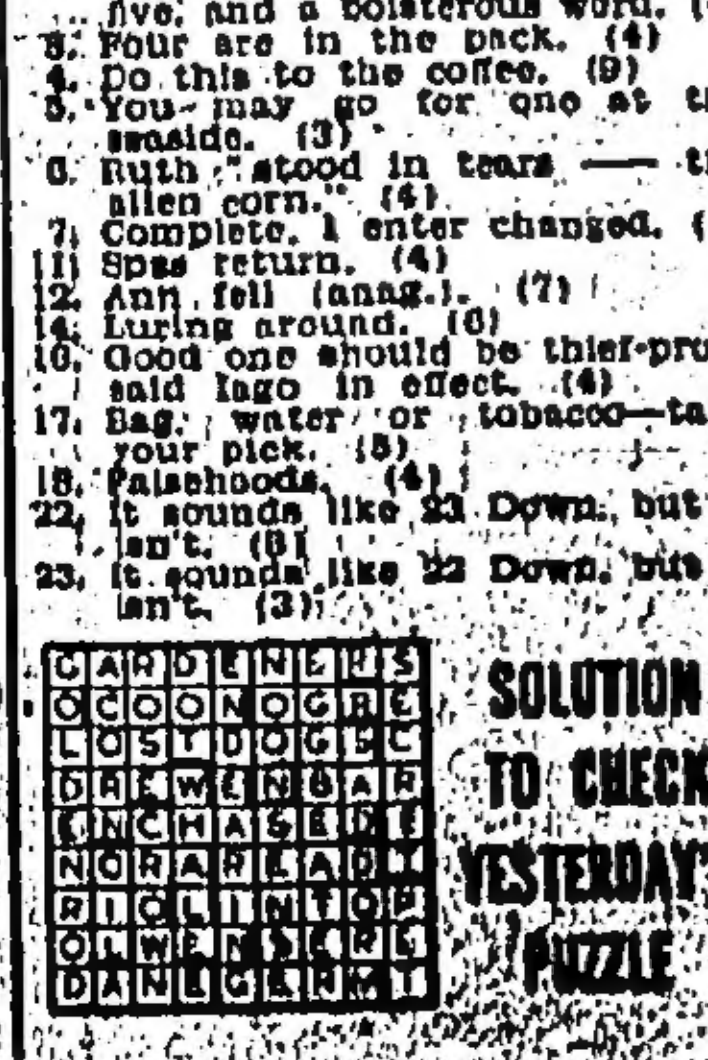
ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Change your point of view by a little pleasure and self-indulgence. You have earned it!



CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Fave back, or mixed tea. (9)
 2. This kind of chairman is not necessarily a bad sort. (4)
 3. A muddle at the Manor. (9)
 4. The kind who make less speed in the long run? (4, 6)
 5. The steamer could be a rascal. (10)
 6. Many friends? Not likely! (9)
 7. A top may make it this, or heads. (9)
 8. Halfway one is left the kind you drop. (4)
 9. Time paint takes to dry makes no this. (4)
 10. Last number to the south-east. (5)
 11. This 6-across kind has a shape you can't mistake. (4)
 12. It's lively when I get into a gale and turn it up. (5)
 13. Down
 14. Devotion without a penny and the start of luxury inside. (9)
 15. One that is changed. (4)
 16. Spare return. (4)
 17. Ann, tell (anagram). (7)
 18. Good one should be thief-proof said later in office. (4)
 19. A 12-across, or tobacco—take your pick. (4)
 20. It sounds like 23 Down, but it isn't. (10)
 21. It sounds like 23 Down, but it isn't. (10)



• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Trump Suit Governs Your Type of Play

By OSWALD JACOBY

IN a great many bridge hands the declarer's best plan is to cash two top trumps and then switch to a long side suit. Much depends, however, on the exact make-up of the trump suit.

When today's hand was played, South won the first trick with the ace of spades and immediately drew two rounds of trumps with the ace and king. All would have been well if the trumps had conveniently broken 3-2, but the actual 4-1 break was very awkward.

South couldn't afford to lead another trump towards dummy, for West would take the queen of hearts and lead another spade to make dummy trump with the jack. Since there was no way to stop West from making two trump tricks, South began on the clubs, hoping that West would be unable or unwilling to ruff early.

This did no good, for West ruffed the second club with the ten of hearts and switched to diamonds. The defenders thus

NORTH (D)			EAST		
♠ 9	♠ J 8 7 4	♠ K 9	♠ A K 10 9 5 2	♠ J 8 7 4 2	♠ 5
♥ K Q 10 5	♥ J 10 9 8	♥ J 10 8 7	♥ A Q 6 4	♥ 7 4 3	♥ 5
♦ A 6 3	♦ A K 3 2	♦ 5 3 2	♦ Q J 6	♦ 7 4 3	♦ 5
♣ A 6 3	♣ A K 3 2	♣ 5 3 2	♣ Q J 6	♣ 7 4 3	♣ 5
North	East	South	West		
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass		
2 ♥	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass		
4 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass		
Opening lead—♠ K					

collected two trumps and two diamonds, defeating the contract.

It was a sound idea for South to draw two rounds of trumps, but not with the ace and king.

After taking the ace of hearts, South should have led a low heart towards dummy's jack. West could take the queen of hearts, together with two diamond tricks, but then a diamond or spade continuation could be ruffed in dummy with a low trump.

This would leave it possible for dummy to draw a round of trumps with the jack. South could then get to his hand with a club to draw the last trump with the king of hearts. Dummy's clubs would furnish the rest of the tricks.

• CARD GAME

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West
1 Diamond 1 Spade ?

You, South, hold: Spades 7-6, Hearts 6-2, Diamonds K-9-5-2, Clubs A-Q-J-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two clubs. The hand is not quite strong enough for an immediate jump to three diamonds. You can show its value by bidding the clubs now and supporting the diamonds later.

TODAY'S QUESTION

With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

South West North East
1 Diamond 1 Spade 2 Clubs Pass ?

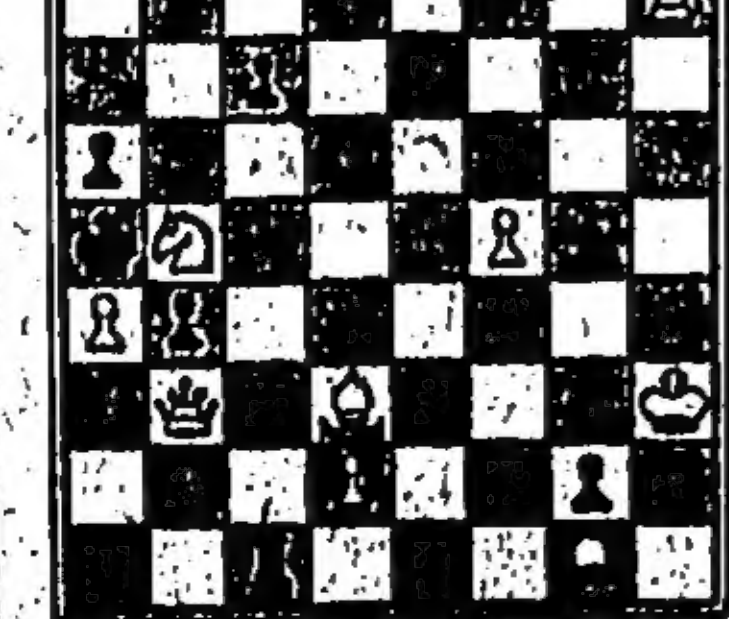
You, South, hold: Spades 9-7-3, Hearts A-J-9, Diamond A-K-8-3-2, Clubs K-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. HARTOG

Black, 6 pieces



White, 3 pieces.
White to play, mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-Q4, any; 2. Q-Q4, R or R4; 3. ...

WOMANSENSE

KEEP IN TRIM By IDA JEAN KAIN

For Shapely Thighs, Exercise The Ballerina Style

WE have a guest exercise teacher today, none other than ballerina Leslie Caron. We visited with her backstage in Washington, D.C., while she was appearing in "Ballets de Paris."

This petite French lass is 5' 3" and tips the scales at 110 streamlined pounds. That sounds thin, but Leslie is beautifully rounded.

"How about some exercises based on the dance pattern?" I asked her.

"Exercises?" queried Leslie. "You mean 'physical jinks'?"

Main ron, cherie, make them smooth," I hastened to add. "How about a bathing beauty special to banish thigh hollows and bulges?"

As Leslie expressed it, dancers have "nice round thighs" because dance movements reach all the muscles of the thighs. And here's an easy routine the suggested for shaping the thighs.

Stand on left leg, and keeping knees straight, swing right leg sideways, pointing toes out and keeping the knee cap up so as to reach those inside thigh muscles. With a snappy motion, swing leg across to the left, leading with the heel, ballerina style. Then back across to the right, toes pointed, knee cap up. Again swing briskly left and right, this time crossing in back of left leg. The complete movement is a side-to-side swing, first in front of the leg, then in back of the leg—crisscross fashion, with fast rhythmic movements. Continue a dozen counts, then swing with the left leg.

Now for a dern!-pile—this warm-up routine for dancers is powerfully toning for those inner thigh muscles. Standing, heels together, toes pointed out to sides, again ballerina style. Bend the knees outward and go down only as far as you can without taking the heels off the floor. As you go down, contract strongly with the buttocks muscles and keep your back straight. As you come up, the



Dancing Star Leslie Caron turns exercise into play—the dance way.

trick is to push hard into the heels, feeling the pull on the inside thigh muscles. If you don't cheat on this exercise, it can really shape the thighs.

To reach the outer thigh bulges, there is no smoother exercise than rolling. "Roll on the fat point," Leslie directs. It's easy—just lie on back and roll lazily across derrick (French for hips) to one thigh-line, then back across the

gluteus maximus muscle, smack onto the "fat point." A dozen slow, heavy rolls, bringing weight to bear on bulges, will even things up.

Leslie loves to dance and hopes it will always be part of her life. Her next starring role is Cinderella in "The Glass Slipper." With her elfin type of beauty and wistful charm, Leslie Caron should make Cinderella vividly real.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Grandfather Is an Inventor

—He was the One Who Thought Up Stairs—

By MAX TRELL

"ONE day," said Grandfather, to Knarf and Hnald the shadow-children with the turned-about names, as he sat himself down on a sunny bench in the park, "I decided to invent something. I hadn't invented anything since the week before last, when I invented shoelaces. So I decided it was high time that I invented something else."

Grandfather took a puff at his black pipe. Knarf and Hnald, who had sat down beside him on the sunny bench, waited eagerly for him to go on.

A Marvellous Invention

Only Hnald couldn't help saying: "You're quite sure you invented shoelaces, Grandfather?"

"Do you know anyone else who invented them?" asked Grandfather.

"Why no," said Hnald. "But then I invented them."

"Then I invented them," said Grandfather. "Now let me tell you what I invented next."

"Yes, please tell us, Grandfather," urged Knarf.

"Well," said Grandfather, "it was a curious thing. People all lived in houses, just as they do now, but there was one difference. None of the houses had any upstairs. It was all very long ago."

"There wasn't any upstairs?" said Hnald. "Why wasn't there?"

"For a very simple reason," said Grandfather. "No one had ever thought of inventing stairs. And if you have no stairs, there's no way of going upstairs."

"And there's no way of going downstairs either," said Knarf.

Grandfather took another puff at his pipe and nodded. "No, there wasn't any way of going downstairs either. So in all the houses in those long-ago days, there were no upstairs rooms where people slept, and no downstairs rooms where the cellar is now. It made things very crowded and uncomfortable. So I decided to invent the stairs."



The Shadows sat down beside Grandfather on the park bench.

"I don't think I can remember them all," said Grandfather. "Just let me see now: I invented spiral stairs for lighthouses and church steeples and clock towers. Spiral stairs up and up and round and round like a corkscrew. Then I invented very narrow stairs for ships and great big broad marble stairs for churches and palaces. Then I invented steps for climbing up trees and for painting the outside of houses and for firemen to use when they go to fires. Only they aren't called stairs."

"What are they called, Grandfather?" asked Knarf.

"Escalators!" cried Hnald. "Grandfather! Did you invent escalators?"

"Well," said Grandfather, "I really think they must have been invented by me. I can't imagine anyone else having thought about them. But let's be getting on," he said. "It's high time we were home for lunch."

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The Proper Way To Prepare Spicy Curry Sauce

By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

"THERE is no spice that can brighten up a dull meal like curry," announced the Chef. "Is it in general use by most home-makers?"

"No, Chef, many people have never tasted foods seasoned with curry. But when they do, they usually enjoy it."

"When using curry powder for the first time, Madame, may I suggest the homemaker use a small amount, such as a teaspoonful to two cups of white sauce for a creamed vegetable, meat or fish. To prepare, add the curry to the melted butter when making the sauce. After this experiment, try a simple curry sauce."

knife, slit it into 3 lengthwise sections. Spread 1 section with lemon filling 1/4 in. thick. Put on a second cake layer, and spread with 1/2 in. raspberry jam. Top with the third cake layer. Press lightly together. Sift powdered sugar over the top.

Lemon Filling: Strain the juice of 1 large lemon into 1/4 c. sugar. Add 1 tsp. grated lemon rind, 1 beaten large egg and 1 1/2 tbsp. butter or margarine. Cook and stir in a double boiler until thick like honey.

Trick Of The Chef

Add 2 tbsp. each chopped nuts and raisins heated in 2 tbsp. butter to 3 c. sticky rice.

Household Hints

Rub vinegar over the surface of fish for easy removal of the scales.

You can dress up patties of beef, pork sausage, or tinned meats by topping them with cheese and a dab of chili sauce before broiling them.

If bread is too fresh for easy slicing, chilling it in the refrigerator will make it firm enough for cutting.

Use an old toothbrush to clean grooves in silverware. Apply silver polish to the brush as if it were toothpaste.

Chilled glasses need a warm-up before they're plunged into hot dish water. A quick rinse in cool water is all that's necessary.

Dinner

Beef-Beet Vegetable Soup
Lamb Curry
String Beans
Raspberry-Lemon Cake
Coffee
Tea
Milk

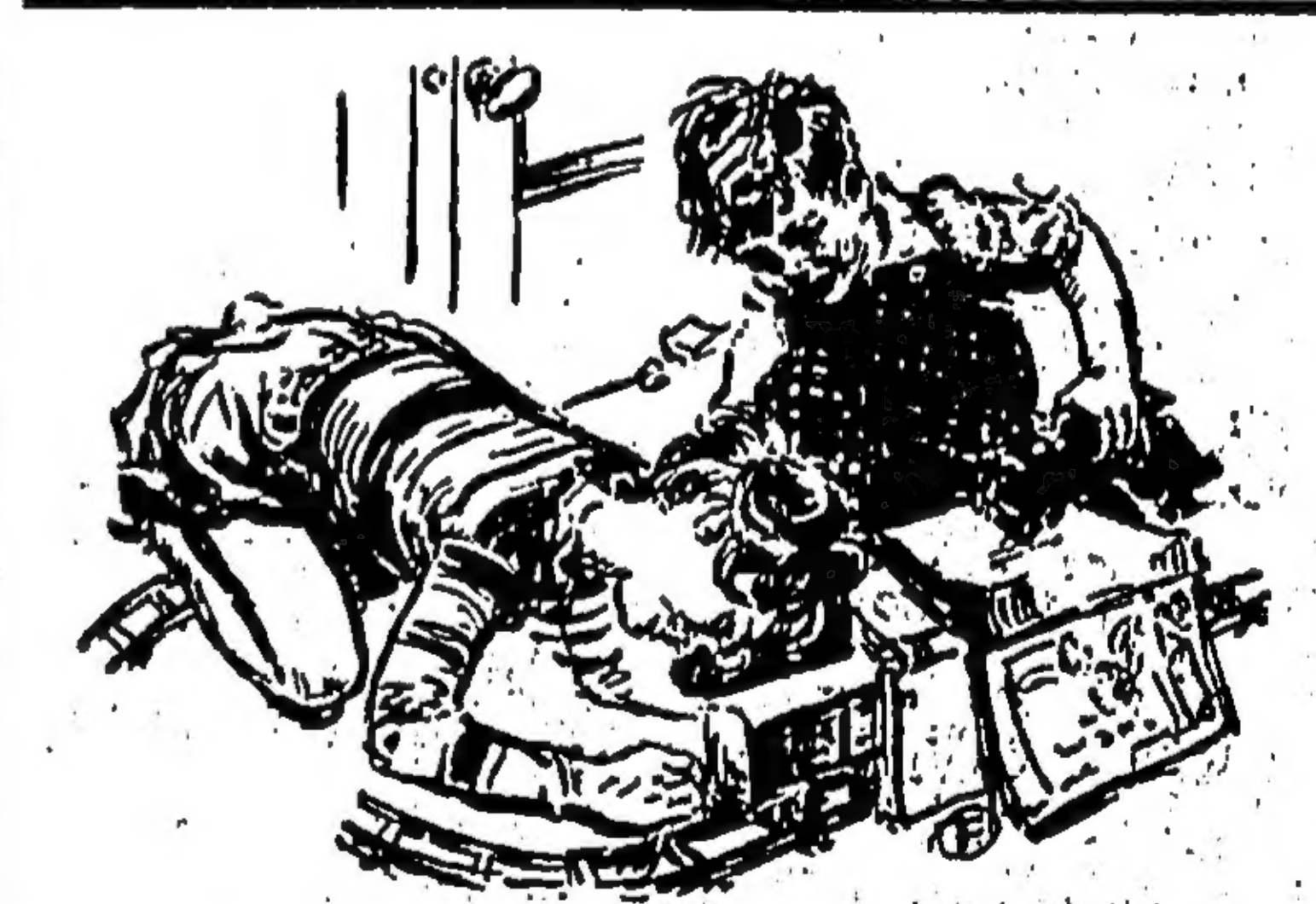
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve 4 to 6

Beef-Beet Vegetable Soup: Combine 2 c. beef broth, 1/2 c. juice drained from 1 (No. 2) tin beets, 1/2 c. water, 1 thin-sliced peeled onion, 1/2 c. sliced celery and 1/4 c. shredded green pepper. Simmer about 15 min., or until the celery is fork-tender. Serve plain or with a garnish of sour cream; or pass grated cheese.

Raspberry-Lemon Cake: Bake a loaf sponge cake and let stand a few hours. Then with a sharp



What more can you do?



What are growing children's needs? Good food, fresh air and plenty of sleep. But that's not all. If they're to feel well and keep well, you should give them something more—daily Ribena. For Ribena—the natural way to take Vitamin C—builds strong bones and teeth. Fights illness and infection. Provides abundant energy. And Ribena is unique: it does so much good in so many ways.

WHAT YOUR DOCTOR KNOWS. Ribena, made only from fresh blackcurrants and pure cane sugar, is a rich source of natural Vitamin C and many other factors essential to good health. It is sweet, delicious and extremely kind to the tenderest digestion. Ribena is used by many famous hospitals and recommended by eminent doctors. Its value has been proved in searching clinical tests. All good reasons why you should get Ribena for your children.

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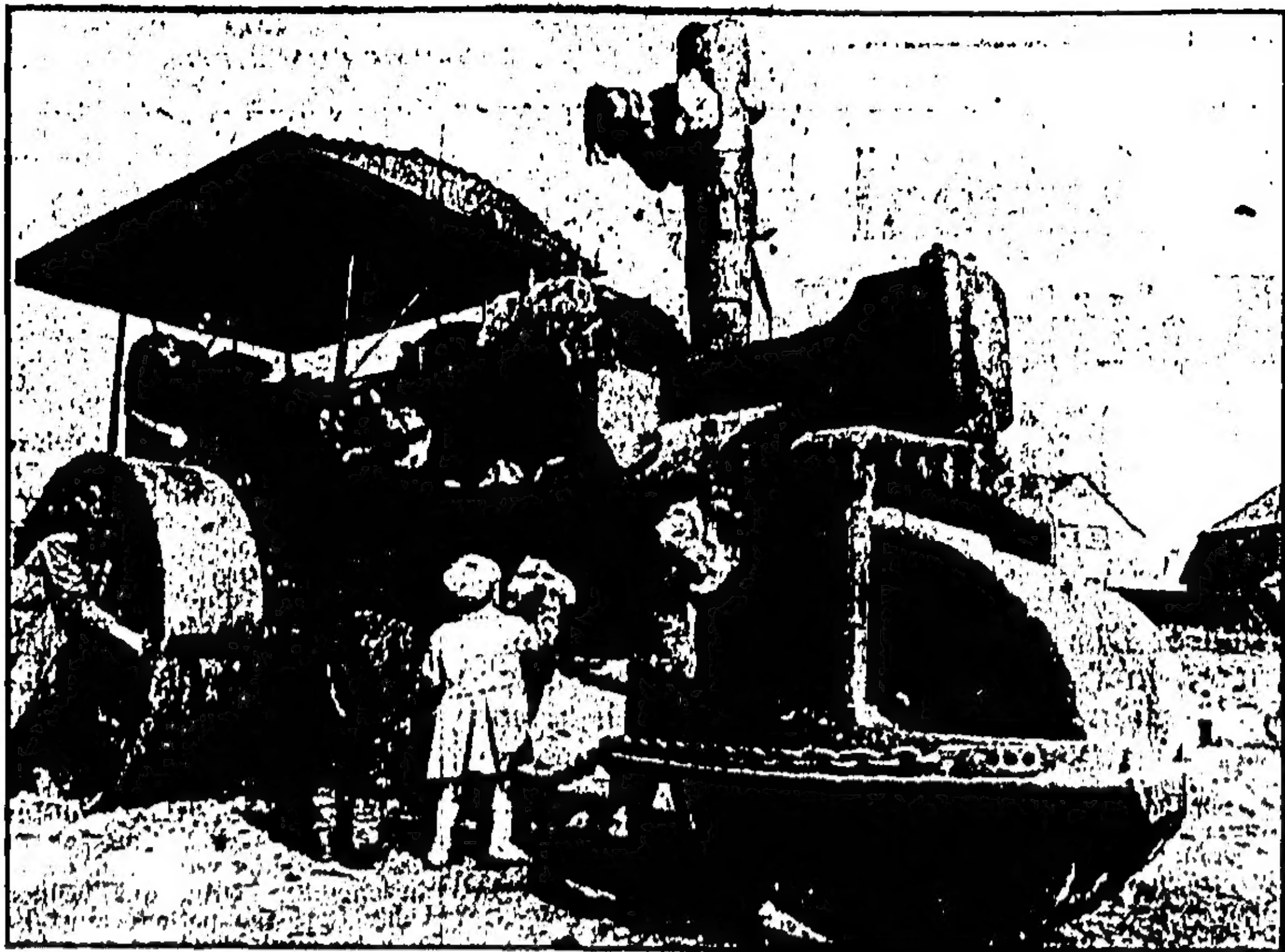
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ROLLER IN RETIREMENT



Fifteen-ton steamroller Big Sam may be too old to raise any steam himself now but he can still do a useful job helping the children of Bristol to let off some of their steam. He has been honourably retired to a local playing field where he is seldom without a full load of youngsters.—(Reutersphoto).

A Blend Of The Past And Present For The New Burma

Rangoon, June 10.

Burma, while looking to the most up-to-date ideas and methods to build a modern welfare state, is turning to the past for social standards and traditions which will make its foundations solid and truly Burman.

Four years of war, in which the country was twice fought over, and the insurrections which have continued since Independence have given Burma a problem of unsettled and unstable youth as bad as that in any country in the world.

Many who threw themselves with enthusiasm into guerilla fighting and later into the struggle for independence have allowed that enthusiasm to sour and have been unable to settle down now that the aims of their nationalism have been achieved.

Burmese leaders see in a return to the old standards of traditional family affection and respect for elders, combined with spiritual beliefs, the only way to channel the enthusiasm of the young and build a stable society.

But more than anything do they look to a great resurgence in Buddhism, the religion of the majority of the country's 17,500,000 people.

Buddhism has never flagged in Burma, which has always been one of the most religious countries in the world, but it is felt that a new and constant re-affirmation of its principles and of its complementary nature with progress and peace is needed.

Under the inspiration of the very devout Prime Minister, U Nu, a Great Council, only the sixth to be held in the 2,500 years since the death of the Buddha, has taken place in Rangoon during May and will, in the course of its two-year meeting, codify the scriptures.

The Council's buildings are later to be used for a World Buddhist University which will be added to the Institute for Buddhist Studies, for which the Ford Foundation had provided funds. New pagodas are being built and old ones repaired and outward signs of the people's faith, while every encouragement is being given to religious studies.

Bitter Critics

U Nu believes the Buddhist religion can offer a great deal to Asia and the world, and that now is the time to focus attention upon this fact.

His policy has some bitter critics who call it unworshipful and a waste of money. Last year, the Minister for Culture, U Tun Fu, resigned from the Cabinet saying that the country could ill-afford the money it was spending on the Council.

The Prime Minister, however, has practical as well as spiritual answers to give his critics. He argues, and facts prove him right, that Buddhism, with its creed of non-violence and belief in the sanctity of life, is among the best answers to the threat of Communism in his country and Asia as a whole.

But the Government emphasises that Buddhism is not

the state religion of Burma though under the Constitution it holds a "special position" as the faith professed by the vast majority of the citizens of the Union.

There are no religious disabilities in Burma and UN is confident that because of the tolerant nature of the people, and Buddhism, the position will remain like that. He has four Christians and two Muslims in his Cabinet and non-Buddhists also hold high positions in the armed forces and executive.

During April a mission of Burma-born priests represented the country's Catholics visited the Vatican at the Government's expense on a goodwill visit inspired, it is believed, by the Prime Minister, who himself quite frequently attends special services in both Protestant and Catholic Churches.

Painting Schools

Burma is also trying to recuperate her traditional styles in the arts which many feel have not been improved by contact with Western civilisation.

The years of British colonial rule, especially since the Annexation of Upper Burma in 1885, gave little encouragement to the indigenous arts. But the intense national feeling which it prompted helped to retain the Burmese national costume at a time when many countries in Asia were turning to Western dress.

Now that Burmese has replaced English as the official language of the country, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the standard of the vernacular literature. A society sponsored by the Government is in charge of the task of translating hundreds of classical and technical books into Burmese.

A painting school to teach the old, pure Burmese art has been started in Rangoon, while the Government has opened a factory near the ancient capital of Pagan, on the Irrawaddy River, to revive the art of making lacquer ware.

Supreme Dancing

Burma has never at any time in her history been particularly strong in the visual arts, but in dancing she has been supreme. Conscious of this, a group of enthusiasts have started a school in Mandalay to keep alive and revive Burmese dancing in its

pure form, unsullied by Western influences.

The Golden Age of dancing during the reign of King Mindon (1853-78) produced what seems to be perfection in the style—midway between the rather staid postures of the older form and the somewhat jarring agility of the modern which calls for virtuosity rather than sensitive art.

The school is devoted to the task of keeping alive this pure form and has recruited children from all over Burma, giving them a general as well as dancing education.

These children—the oldest was 15—recently gave a display of startling beauty and rhythm in Rangoon. For seven nights, they drew packed houses and gave demonstrations of dancing lessons and the various stages of the development of the dance, including the influence of Indian and Siamese (Thai) dancing.

To the music of flute, drum, cymbal and clapper, they danced with all the assurance of veteran performers while retaining the grace which comes naturally only to children.

Superb Clowns

The little boys and girls, enjoying their dancing and dressed in the most gorgeous traditional clothes, showed Burmese dancing at its best—less stylised than the Indian and more graceful than the Siamese.

The clowns, without whom no Burmese dance or play would be complete, were superb. Three boys, aged 11, 12 and 14, showed a mastery of the technique of buoyancy which would have earned them applause on any stage. They had perfected the timing of changes from seriousness to humour to slapstick, which is the basis of the comedian's art.

The school, in Burma's old capital which is still the centre of the country's religious life, will later expand and teach more drama. There is less need for this as plays, which have continued in the same form for centuries and often with the same plots, have never suffered the decline that dancing has. The renewal and safeguarding of Burma's indigenous culture combined with a resurgence in religion—and the two have always been complementary—in their growth and strength will, the leaders believe, provide a strong base for the new welfare state.—China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Dull Conditions On Hongkong Stock Exchange

By A Special Correspondent

There has been little activity on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week. The market was hesitant and prices of Lands and Utilities eased fractionally through lack of buying interest.

The market is now awaiting fresh developments at the Geneva conference. The fact that prices held firm despite the sudden (though not unexpected) clash of East-West views on the composition of the Indo-China Armistice Commission serves to show that the market has developed an immunity to "scares" and is awaiting the final outcome patiently and with hopes of success.

On an otherwise featureless market there were four points of minor interest this week:

Banks and Unions were firm. Banks improved slightly probably as the result of a rise in the London register shares quoted at £95½ on Wednesday and £94½ yesterday.

Yongkze Finance rose from \$8.90 to \$9.20 when the yield touched 1½ per cent earlier this week.

Amalgamated Rubber shares which slipped from 83 to 79 cents on Tuesday, ostensibly on profit-taking, recovered to 81 cents yesterday after 100,000 shares had changed hands during the week.

In the Lands and Utilities sections prices were marked down fractionally through lack of support. Trams on a turnover of 4,300 shares, fell 30 cents yesterday. China Lights (new) however held steady at \$11.20 on a turnover of 6,000 shares.

Prices have kept reasonably high on the Gold Exchange this week but the business has not been exciting. There is a general belief amongst the Chinese Community that money at the moment is extremely "tight"—this has been noticeable, I believe, particularly at night clubs where business has dwindled considerably in the last few weeks.

This could account for the Stock Exchange dullness, too.

New York Cotton Market

New York, June 10.

Cotton futures today fluctuated indecisively on a small trade for the tenth session in a row. Day traders' liquidation at the close softened prices to close the market down 5 to 9 points on the day. The market opened unchanged to up 1 point.

Trading volumes and open interest in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
July	38,700	304,900
October	9,800	221,500
December	11,100	352,600
March	1,800	256,400
May	5,000	191,200
July	5,000	95,500
October	1,200	23,100
Total	82,300	1,071,200

United Press.

NEW YORK PRICES

Prices of cotton futures closed today in US cents per lb. as follows:

Spot	33.25
July	33.10
October	34.00
December	34.00
March	34.25
May	34.25
July	34.15
October	34.15

United Press.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, June 10.

Cotton futures, in pence per lb. on American middling cotton, 15/16 inch, closed today as follows:

October/November	31.50
December/January	31.20
March/April	31.30
May/June	31.24

The official prices for spot cotton, as announced today are all unchanged except:

Egyptian	44.00
Karnak good/full/good	44.00
Java, 30	43.50
Assam, 30	43.50

The Exchange will be closed tomorrow, Friday.—United Press.

United Press.

The week's turnover has been under an average of four lakhs a day.

It seems buyers are now waiting for the outcome of the Geneva conference and if the results are successful I would not be surprised if this generated a lot of interest in the Stock Exchange as well of course, as trade with the mainland.

Though many old China hands doubt it, a successful outcome at Geneva could give a new lease of life to Western enterprise in the Far East. There is obviously a lot of the East can do industrially and economically in this part of the world.

Market prices are attractive; yields have, if anything, improved slightly in the last week. Here is how share prices fared:

	June 8	10
Banks	103.50	104.00
Unions	82.00	83.00
Wheelocks	6.80	6.85
Ch. Prov.	11.80	11.80
HK Hotels	0.35	0.35
HK Land	50.10	50.10
Trams	25.40	25.40
Ch. Lights		
Old	14.80	14.80
New	11.60	11.60
Electricity	26.00	26.00
Telephones	24.90	25.00
Farms	23.10	23.10

b-buyer s-seller m-middle

There seems to be considerable interest in Hongkong about the role local industries will play in the new Kaitai air port extension scheme. A number of businessmen I spoke to this week on this subject are very interested in the project, and believe they could supply much of the material and equipment required but they say that as yet it is too early to expect any indication from Government as to what their precise contributions—if any—will be.

TODAY'S STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange today amounted to \$142,540. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Bank	100	5 @ 1645	5 @ 1645
HSK Asia	175		
HSK Insurance	600		
HSK Dockers	600	1000 @ 6.85	1000 @ 6.85
HSK Unions	600		
HSK Wheelocks	600		
HSK Ch. Prov.	600		
HSK HK Hotels	600		
HSK HK Land	600		
HSK Trams	600		
HSK Ch. Lights	600		
HSK Old	600		
HSK New	600		
HSK Electricity	600		
HSK Telephones	600		
HSK Farms	600		

Electricity 26.00
Telephones 24.90
Farms 23.10
HSK Bank 103.50
HSK Asia 175
HSK Insurance 600
HSK Dockers 600
HSK Unions 600
HSK Wheelocks 600
HSK Ch. Prov. 600
HSK HK Hotels 600
HSK HK Land 600
HSK Trams 600
HSK Ch. Lights 600
HSK Old 600
HSK New 600
HSK Electricity 600
HSK Telephones 600
HSK Farms 600

United Press.

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, June 10.

United Press.

E. German Girls May Soon Marry Russians

Berlin, June 10.

The anti-Communist "Information Bureau West" said yesterday that Soviet soldiers would be allowed to marry East German girls.

The Soviet Union relaxed their fraternisation ban last summer and allowed Red Army troops restricted contact with East Germans at sponsored gatherings.

Girls who have asked the Interior Ministry if they may marry Soviet soldiers have been told the Soviet ban on marriages will be lifted soon, the Bureau said.—United Press.

US Shares Again In Demand

New York, June 10.

Renewed demand developed for stocks today to lift prices as much as a point or more after a two-day decline had cut more than \$3,000,000,000 from the market value of all listed shares.

All major groups closed higher. Carriers turned in the best performance—an average gain of 81 cents, reflecting numerous small gains and rises around a point each in Kansas City Southern, Southern Railway and Union Pacific.

Industrials were up 85 cents on average and utilities were 23 cents better.

Trading was not active. Many investors preferred to study the market's behaviour after Tuesday's break which was the heaviest since the post-Korean war session of June 26, 1950. There was evidence, however, of "bargain hunting" and short covering, market men said.

The volume of 1,610,000 shares compared with 2,360,000 shares yesterday.

Metal shares showed strength. Out of the 1,132 issues traded, 635 were higher, 234 lower, 268 unchanged.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$2,800,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 350,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages:

Industrial	220.12
30 rails	107.27
15 utilities	57.30
5 stocks	119.70
40 bonds	107.57
Comm. future price index	175.54

United Press.

NEW YORK RUBBER

New York, June 10.

Rubber futures closed today 29 to 50 points higher with sales of 112 contracts.

Speculative buying, prompted by Geneva-Indo-China uncertainties, plus a paucity of shipment offerings because of the Singapore holiday, all combined to put prices on a higher level.

In the spot market, a quiet business included some three sheets at 23 cents a pound for both June and August delivery, landed.

Spot Rs No 1 were quoted at 22 cents a pound, nom. Prices:

July	22.40
September	22.10
December	21.50
March	21.20
May	20.80
July	20.50

United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, June 10.

The rubber market was firm with No. 1 Rs spot quoted at 19/10-11 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Rs spot	19/10-11
Settlement house term:	
July	19/10-11
August	19/10-11
September	19/10-11
October	19/10-11
November	19/10-11
December	19/10-11
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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

On Highgate Hill

IT was mid-morning and sunny. In the empty side roads off Highgate Hill two policemen in plain clothes had for some time been trailing a lanky, fair-haired man. They had watched him hanging about in the drives of quiet houses, and seen him put his hand to the door-handles of parked cars. They closed in on him.

"We're arresting you one of them began.

He got no further, for the lanky man shot forward a bony knee, and the policeman fell to the ground. His colleague grabbed at the lanky man, received a severe pummeling for his pains, but held on. At last the arrest was formally made. "I'll bring a gun to you two so-and-so's when I get out," the lanky man said.

UNDER THE CAR
AT the Clerkenwell court the lanky man, whose name was Edward, was charged with being a suspected person loitering with intent to steal, and with the double assault. He answered the charges with an omnibus "Not guilty."

"Have you any questions to ask?" the magistrate, Mr. H. F. R. Sturge, asked Edward, when the first policeman had finished his evidence.

"Yes, a lot," said Edward, and began to rattle them off. "You say you saw me try the handle of a car, was I under the car?"

"No," the officer said.

"Did I pour water into it?"

"No."

THE HUMAN STORY
IT'SN'T true you've just invented this so-and-so car and that you're a so-and-so liar."

"No, sir," said the officer.

The second policeman told his story. Then it was Edward's turn. He pulled out a sheet of papers. "I've got a long statement here," he said. "I tell you one thing, I'd like to have the human story put into my criminal history, and not just the bare facts."

"Yes, yes," said the magistrate encouragingly.

"Listen," said Edward. "I was going to walk to Willesden and cut a hedge, and two open-neck shirt individuals appeared and had a very good idea who they were—the type that shouldn't get into Her Majesty's police."

BEAUTIFUL DAY
"MY mind was filled with a bitterness that on such a beautiful day should be reminded of past happenings by these individuals. Then they came and grabbed me. But I've written it all down here. I'd like you to read it. It'll take a long, long time."

Edward watched with an author's pride as the magistrate read.

"Have you anything more to say?" Mr. Sturge asked, when he had got through the manuscript.

"No," Edward said.

"I find you guilty on these three charges," said the magistrate.

DECISION
THE details of Edward's six previous crimes were read out, and the magistrate

IN LONDON FOR EYE OPERATION



Greeted by a nursing sister at the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Denmark Hill, London, while his mother looks on, is the 12-year-old Arab boy Rafic Mattar, who has arrived in London for a delicate brain and eye operation which is to be carried out by one of the world's leading brain specialists, Dr. Murray Falconer, a director of the Guy's-Maudsley Neuro-Surgical Unit, Denmark Hill, London. Mattar's family lives in Beirut—and are penniless. He travelled aboard a British Airways liner—free—from Cyprus to London, and Middle East Airways gave him free transportation from Beirut to Cyprus. Cash gifts amounting to over £100 were subscribed for his convalescence. The trip was organised by John Barclay of International Help for Children—London Express.

Tenancy Tribunal Turns Down Application
A Tenancy Tribunal comprising Messrs Charles Loseby, QC (Chairman), J. F. Macgregor and Yung Hin-chiu, this morning dismissed an application for the exemption of 229 Nathan Road, which occupies 3,371 square feet of land, from provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.

The applicant, a woman, Shek Tsui-chi, of 247 Temple Street, asked the Tribunal to recommend exemption of the premises on the ground that three new houses, costing \$155,000, would be built on the site of the present structure which was 30 to 40 years old and was uneconomical.

Narrow Escape For Magsaysay
Manila, June 11. President Magsaysay narrowly missed death yesterday afternoon when the Philippine Airline plane taking him back to Del Monte, from Zamboanga, overshot the Del Monte airport runway.

The twin-engined DC-3 tore through a barbed wire fence which ripped its right wing off, and slipped onto wet pasture land toward a small lake.

The pilot, however, managed to swerve his aircraft to the right and prevented it from crashing into the lake.

The President and his fact-finding party were shaken but no one was injured.

This near-crash climaxed a day during which two other planes which carried the President on a tour of Mindanao developed engine trouble while on flight.

On May 4, the President's plane Pangasinan developed engine trouble while taking off from the Manila International airport. Nichol Field for Castillejos, Zamboanga Province, the President's hometown—France-Press.

Radio Hongkong
H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03. Contact. A Radio Magazine for the Rising Generation with News, Views, Interviews, Stories and Music. Produced by Rosemary Richards (Studio). Exploring the Heights. No. 2: Report from Everest (BBC79). 6.30. Cantoneses by Radio Lesson 21. Prepared by S. K. Lee. Assisted by Denis Drey and Lee Wai-lan (Recorded). 6.45. Latin America. 7.00. Weather Report. 7.05. The Week-Quotient. 7.15. Artist of the Week—Guillermo Novales (Piano). 7.20. Music. 7.25. Special Announcements. 7.30. The News. 7.35. The News. 7.40. The News. 7.45. The News. 7.50. The News. 7.55. The News. 8.00. The News. 8.05. The News. 8.10. The News. 8.15. The News. 8.20. The News. 8.25. The News. 8.30. The News. 8.35. The News. 8.40. The News. 8.45. The News. 8.50. The News. 8.55. The News. 9.00. The News. 9.05. The News. 9.10. The News. 9.15. The News. 9.20. The News. 9.25. The News. 9.30. The News. 9.35. The News. 9.40. The News. 9.45. The News. 9.50. The News. 9.55. 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